

# TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. VIII.

FI

BUSINESS CARDS.

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FRANKFORT, KY.

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FRANKFORT, KY.

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and in the adjoining counties. He will attend  
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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,

ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS.

One copy per annum, in advance. \$4 00

TUESDAY. SEPTEMBER 25, 1855.

CASH!

We have tried the credit system long enough to know that it is a losing business, and have determined hereafter to demand the cash for all job work, advertising or subscription, except from those who are regular customers.

We are prepared to do job work of every description as neat as it can be done anywhere. Our prices will be low, and our terms cash.

We have already published the card of the Democratic State Central Committee, appointing the 15th day of March next for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention. We must confess that we are opposed to this move of the Central Committee, and consider the reasons advanced by them in support of the change of the time of holding the Convention from the 8th of January as altogether unsatisfactory. We do not think a change should have been made without good and sufficient reasons, and in conformity to the expressed wishes of the Democracy of the State. But the Committee did not stop to inquire what were the wishes of the Democracy; but, without waiting to hear any expression of public sentiment, either through the press or otherwise, they proclaim, fully seven months in advance of the time of holding the Convention. In our opinion, to speak frankly, the Committee have done violence to the wishes of nine tenths of the Democracy of the State. In all our intercourse with Democrats we have yet to find one who approves the action of the Frankfort Committee. This opposition is so decided, that the Democracy of Trimble, in convention assembled, have adopted the following resolution in regard to the proposed change.

We copy the foregoing from the Cynthiana Age, more for the purpose of calling attention to the fault-finding propensity of its editor, than for an elucidation of the subject upon which it treats. Other editors have dissented from the action of the Committee, fixing the 15th of March as the day for holding the Convention; but in more courteous terms, and in a better spirit than the editor of the Age. The protests of the Louisville Courier, Louisville Democrat, Maysville Express, Lexington Statesman, &c., were couched in respectful terms, and did not seek to condemn the Committee without a hearing.

The Committee did not have the means of ascertaining the "expressed wishes" of the Democracy of the State, as their wishes in this regard had not been *expressed*. The editor says: "The Committee did not stop to inquire what were the wishes of the Democracy; but, without waiting to hear *any* expression of public sentiment, either through the press or otherwise, they proclaim *seven months* in advance the time of holding the Convention," and that "the Committee have done violence to the wishes of *nine tenths* of the Democracy of the State." The editor adds that he has not been able to find "one who approves of the action of the *Frankfort Committee*."

According to the Age, Cynthiana is in a better position to ascertain public sentiment with regard to questions affecting the entire State than the Capital of the State itself; and the editor of the Age, who seems to have learned that nine tenths of the Democracy were opposed to the action of the Committee, ought forthwith to be installed chairman of the Committee in *lieu* of its present venerable head.

We are aware that the Central Committee are but men, and liable to err; but they have a thankless office to perform, and it has become quite fashionable for those who esteem themselves infallible to cavil at any course which may be pursued, and to avail themselves of any prejudice which may exist in any quarter against the Capital, and style the regularly constituted State Central Committee of the party the "Frankfort Committee." If it is the object of the editor to lessen the respect of the party for their servants who are to the best of their ability endeavoring to serve the Democracy of the State, and to render even the name of the Committee so odious that good men will not relish a place upon it, let him pursue the course he has begun. We trust the party will give the members of the Committee more credit for patriotism and a desire to respect their will than does the editor in question.

We have heretofore, on more than one occasion, explained the reasons which influenced the Committee, in the first instance, to designate the 15th of March, and we have no disposition to pursue the subject further. We know that every member of it was actuated by no disposition to oppose the popular will, and their recent action, changing the time of holding the Convention to the 8th of January, is of itself a sufficient reply to all insinuations to the contrary.

We desire to remind our friend of the Age, that there is no such Committee of the Democratic party as the "Frankfort Committee." The Central Committee do not deserve nicknames, and those who properly respect the Democratic party will not seek to impair the efficiency of its organization in this way. When the Committee shall display a tyrannical spirit, issue secret circulars, or refuse to obey the will of the party, it may be proper to change the men who compose it, or the location of the Committee itself; but as a "Central Committee" is a necessary part of our party organization, the position should be held in such esteem by the party as always to secure as its members prudent and capable men.

We suppose the Age is aware of the fact that, in fixing the time upon which the Convention should be held, the Committee were discharging a *duty* imposed upon them by the Democratic State Convention, and not usurping authority in order to dictate to the party; and in performing this duty they acted from the best lights before them. We have only to regret that they did not have the light of the "Cynthiana Age" to guide their footsteps.

## To the Democratic Party of Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 25, 1855.

The undersigned, Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky, being assured that the day heretofore fixed by them for holding the State Convention is not acceptable to a considerable number of the party, and desiring, as far as possible, to remove all ground of complaint, and to act in concert with what they believe to be the desire of a majority, hereby designate the 8th day of January, 1856, as the time for holding the Convention. The Committee indulge the hope that the time-honored day now fixed upon will give general satisfaction throughout the State.

The attention of county meetings is called to the following resolution adopted at the last State Convention:

"For the purpose of a more perfect organization, the counties are requested hereafter to send to State Democratic Conventions no greater number of delegates than the number of votes to which they are entitled under Mason's rule; and that should any of the delegates thus appointed fail to attend, then these in attendance from such counties shall cast the entire vote for the whole delegation from their county."

In explanation, the Committee state that "Mason's rule" allows each county one vote in Convention for each hundred Democratic voters, and one vote for fractions of a hundred over fifty, according to the returns of the last general election in the State.

The Democratic papers of the State are requested to copy this and call attention editorially to the change of day for holding the Convention.

JEPTHA DUDLEY,  
S. I. M. MAJOR,  
JAS. H. GARRARD,  
ISAAC WINGATE,  
D. M. BOWEN,  
P. U. MAJOR,  
J. W. TATE,  
JAS. P. METCALFE,  
R. R. REVILL.

**THE ILLINOIS FIGHT.**—The canvass between Douglas and Lincoln, in Illinois, is still waxing warm. The greatest political excitement pervades all parties. It is quite evident, we think, that the Administration is sympathizing with Lincoln, Abolitionist as he is, and that he will be supported by the Administration party of the State generally. That this will be the case, is becoming plain every day.—*Danville Tribune*.

So far as we know, anything may be evident to the senses of the author of the above silly paragraph—even that the tail of the comet switched off the cupola of the court-house in Danville last night—but we know at the same time that the statement that either the Administration, or the Administration party, sympathize with Lincoln, or any other Black Republican, is utterly false. Neither the one nor the other like Judge Douglas' advocacy of "Squatter Sovereignty," and they may have given palpable indications of their repudiation of his doctrines upon this subject; yet to infer thence that either sympathize with Lincoln, is not near as fair reasoning as to assume that the Louisville Journal is advocating the Black Republican cause in Illinois when it denounces Douglas, as it has done almost daily for a month past. The Journal and its followers have been guilty of such offenses heretofore; the Democratic party and the Administration never. That is a small portion of the balance in our favor.

**THE COVINGTON JOURNAL.**—In speaking of the Democratic aspirants for the office of Governor, says:

The contract made a year ago by certain leaders with Col. Preston, to the effect that if he would withdraw from the contest for a seat in the Senate he should have the nomination for Governor, will be confirmed.

Will our contemporary please inform us what "leaders" made this contract with Col. Preston? We never heard of the circumstance before.

**COL. PRESTON FOR GOVERNOR.**—A friend in Greenup county, who is a gentleman of intelligence and position among the mountain Democracy, in a letter to us on business matters, says:

"The nomination of Col. Wm. Preston, in my opinion, would not be unacceptable to the Democracy of this region. In fact, so far as I have been able to ascertain their sentiments upon the subject, they seem rather pleased with the idea of his nomination for Governor."

R. F. Baird testified that the certificate of election was presented Thomas on the 5th of August.

Joseph Conn, deputy county court clerk, testified that none of the certificates were signed on Friday, the 6th, at about 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> o'clock. All the certificates were drawn up in blank on Thursday. At 6 o'clock, Mathews, artist in Centralia, and a variety of presents were made to them. Mr. William B. Matthews, artist in Centralia, and a variety of presents were made to them. The girl is named Martha Ann, and her little brother, David Jason. She says that he soon cried himself to sleep, and that she cried till she slept a little, and then awakened in the tree.

Mr. Brooks affirms that the balloon must have descended by eleven o'clock of Friday night, and hence had remained in the tree till its discovery through the kindness of "the blazing star," and the astronomical wakefulness of Mr. A. Chison.

Mr. Brooks has the photographic portraits of the juvenile adventurers, which we suppose may be seen by all the curious at the St. Louis Museum.

A messenger arrived at Mr. Harvey's, eighteen miles distant, at two p.m., with the惊异的 tidings that the children were safe. We will leave it to our reader's heart to suggest the joy which the intelligence caused. It was late in the afternoon when the little ones arrived and were clasped once more in the embrace of their parents.

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The boy result was received in Centralia, and announced on Sunday morning in the churches amid ecstasies of joy. The children were brought there on Monday, and welcomed with the singing of hymns and a general jubilee. Photographic portraits of them were taken by Mr. William B. Matthews, artist in Centralia, and a variety of presents were made to them. The girl is named Martha Ann, and her little brother, David Jason. She says that he soon cried himself to sleep, and that she cried till she slept a little, and then awakened in the tree.

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## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the N. Y. News.]

### THE THREE STATE CONVENTIONS.

We give below the resolutions adopted by the several Conventions lately held at Syracuse.

The first are those of the "Republican," and are recommended by the Committee on Resolutions "as the expression of the sentiments of this Convention," and were unanimously adopted.

They are mostly confined, it will be noticed, to the worn and exhausted subjects of slavery, Abolitionism, the Kansas question, &c., and a tirade against the Supreme Court of the United States.

The eleventh and twelfth resolutions, it will be observed, correspond exactly with the seventh, eighth, and ninth resolutions adopted by the Know-Nothing Convention in reference to a Registry law, and for holding the naturalized citizen in a State of probation for *two years* before he can exercise the privilege of voting. The "Republicans" have for years been flattering the foreign born citizen, and weeding them through all sorts of pledges and promises into the support of black "republicanism," or Abolition principles. How honest they were in the professions made, the adoption of the Know-Nothing platform in reference to foreigners will explain. Both parties now insist upon holding back from voting the foreign born twelve months after naturalization—next year or the year after the time will be extended to as many years. In fact, if this principle, openly enforced now by both the "Republican" and Know-Nothing parties, is carried out, it will be the foreign born from voting at all.

These illiberal and unjust sentiments are in strange contrast with the noble and liberal principles of the Democratic party, which it has always acted on, and which are now reflected in the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention, not only upon the subject of naturalization, but on other subjects connected with the best interests of the country at large as well as of the party.

We call for a careful reading of the three sets of resolutions, and leave each and all to decide for themselves which party is most worthy of support:

### RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Black "Republican" State Convention, Sept. 9, 1858:

1. Resolved, That the "Republican" party was called into being by an imminent public danger and an urgent public necessity—the danger of the subjugation of our vast national territory to human slavery, and the necessity of resisting and the arraignment of that calamity.

2. Resolved, That the surrender of those territories to slavery would be at once a national crime, a national disaster, and national shame; and that every American, whether in the North or in the South, who lives, or whose posterity must live by any other industry than that of enslaved, bought, and imbruted human chattels; every one who does not regard those who live by honest muscular exertions, as necessarily the "smud sills of society," has a deep personal interest in the triumph of our cause.

3. Resolved, That our attitude of active, positive, resolute resistance to slavery—extension is that of our Revolutionary fathers, and the founders of this Republic; that our doctrine and practice of legislative prohibition of Slavery in the Federal Territories was first propounded by Thomas Jefferson, and heartily approved by George Washington, along with that great majority of the distinguished patriots and statesmen of the South as well as the North, and that New York, now happily a free State, cannot, without dishonor, take lower ground in opposition to the spread of our great national cancer, than she deliberately assumed and unflinchingly maintained throughout her forty years of independent existence as a slave State.

4. Resolved, That in thus proclaiming our determined and unalterable repugnance to the extension of Slavery, we disclaim all unkind feeling or ungenerous purpose toward our brethren of the South. We disclaim all intent or wish to war upon or harm them; we insist that they have no right to regard as invalid or hostile our personal and the national interest and welfare of every portion of the Confederacy require the consecration of every remaining acre of national territory to the uses of Free Labor and Free Men.

5. Resolved, That the dicta propounded by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott decisions, making every square mile of Federal territory *prima facie* slave territory by increasing the facility with which such extension maybe effected, deepens the obligation resting upon us to resist the extension of slavery; and despite such dicta as the Supreme Court, we affirm the power and duty of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territory of the United States.

6. Resolved, That we point with pride to the history and present attitude of Kansas as evidence that Northern resistance to slavery extension, even though struggling against the full power and determined exertions of the Federal Executive, Judiciary, Senate, and for the most part, of the House also, is not ineffectual nor fruitless, but certain, earnestly and steadfastly maintained, to be crowned with a beneficent and far-reaching triumph.

7. Resolved, That to the heroic and devoted pioneers of Kansas we tender assurance of our admiration of their courage and fidelity, our profound sympathy for their most unmerited trials and sufferings, and our congratulations on their triumphs, so nobly and so nearly achieved in the face of unprecedented embarrassments, perils and sacrifices; and we hold up their example to the imitation of their and our brethren, who are going forth to their and our own vast uncivilized regions which own the sway of our Union.

8. Resolved, That the attempt of the present Federal Administration to force Kansas into the Union under a slave Constitution, never authorized by her people, but indignantly repudiated as a usurpation and a fraud, is but a natural climax of a long series of wrongs and indignities inflicted by the same spirit and emanating from the same source, and while rejoicing over its defeat, we realize that the blow was not the less felonious because of the energy and address with which it was parried and its purpose baffled.

9. Resolved, That we demand the prompt adoption of Kansas as a Free State, upon the application to be made by her people, and we protest against any respite or deferral to the prejudicious conditions of admission imposed on her alone by the English bill, as unjust in itself and insulting to every Free State in the Union.

10. Resolved, That the financial policy of the present Federal Administration, made up as it is of boundless prodigality in expenditure, coupled with utter neglect to balance the expenditure by any other resource than borrowing, deserves the unqualified reprobation of every considerate citizen, and we call upon our rulers to stop the incurrence of millions after millions of debt, by some comprehensive and adequate system of finance, that the nation drifts headlessly and helplessly into bankruptcy.

11. Resolved, That some stringent and effective measure to prevent fraudulent voting, is imperatively required; and we urge upon our next Legislature the necessity and the duty of enacting such safeguards for the elective franchise, as will render illegal voting therefrom impossible.

12. Resolved, That the principle embodied in our present State Convention of requiring some time to intervene between the act of naturalization and the consequent exercise of the right of suffrage is sound and just, and we recommend such an extension of that intervening time as will preclude the future naturalization of voters under the auspices of partisan committees, with a view to using the votes so procured in a pending election.

13. Resolved, That we insist on the completion of our State Canals at the earliest practicable day, as dictated alike by considerations of expediency

and general utility; and we trust that our next Legislature will make full and final provision for such completion forthwith.

14. Resolved, That it is eminently desirable that our Native American should be acquired and appropriated by pioneers and actual settlers, rather than by monopolists and speculators, and that to this end we urge upon Congress the immediate passage of the bill submitted last winter by Hon. G. Grow, of Pennsylvania, opening the public lands for ten years to unimpeded settlement, before they can be purchased on speculation or acquired by any but an actual settler.

### RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Know-Nothing Convention Sept. 9,

1. Resolved, That while we recognize the power of Congress over the Territories of the United States, we deny its right to establish slavery within the Territories, to extend slavery thereto, or to declare its extension therein, against the voice and the will of the people.

2. Resolved, That to the citizens of the United States, residing in the Territories, belongs the power of framing their Constitution as a State, and that whenever it is Republican in its form, and in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, it must be admitted into the Union upon an equality with all the other States.

3. Resolved, That the attempt of the National Administration to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas, against their repeated and earnest protests, and the attempt to discriminate between the population of a slaveholding and non-slaveholding State, by seeking to admit a State with slavery, with a less population than a State without slavery, was anti-Republican in principle, dangerous to the peace and harmony of the country, and at variance with the whole spirit of our American Government and people.

4. Resolved, That we rejoice in the successful rebuke of this attempted wrong and outrage by the people of Kansas, acting on their own solemn responsibility, and free from all interference from any other quarter.

5. Resolved, That to the members of Congress, who nobly sustained this principle of free government against the opposition of the dominant party, North and South, East and West, is due an expression of the thanks and obligations of all the true men in the land who believe that patriotism is higher than party, and that justice between States and citizens should control the legislation of this country.

6. Resolved, That especially to our countrymen in Congress, John C. Frémont of Kentucky, John Bell of Tennessee, Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, Henry Winter Davis and all his noble "American" compatriots in Maryland, and to all of that gallant band of Southern "Americans" in Congress, who stood by the integrity of the Union, and the rights of the people of Kansas to make their own laws, our thanks are due.

7. Resolved, That the members of this Convention seeking to do all in their power to obtain a pure ballot box, and an honest franchise, recognizing none as legal voters who have not conformed to the spirit and letter of the requisitions imposed by the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and of the laws passed by each, regulating their citizenship.

8. Resolved, That to secure and maintain a pure ballot box and an honest franchise, it is unnecessary to pass a registry law, thereby obtaining evidence of the citizenship, and proof that all who vote are entitled to this privilege.

9. Resolved, That to prevent fraudulent voting, all who become citizens of the United States, ought to reside in the State at least one year after receiving their naturalization papers before voting, which is the period required of the citizens from other States, and of all native born citizens.

10. Resolved, That while it is not the policy or purpose of the United States to prevent emigration, it is the duty of the Federal and State Governments to see that the powers of the Old World are not allowed to tranship the inmates of the prisons, alms houses, and hospitals, to the shores of the United States. The honest and intelligent, the poor and the rich, the able and the infirm, the aged and the young, the高位 and the lowly, are welcome; but not those whose views and creeds have made them so much the terror and dread of the land of their nativity, as to require their banishment to some foreign land.

11. Resolved, That we seek to Americanize the press throughout the State, as to who shall be selected as the candidate of the Democracy for the next Governorship. Among the names already suggested for the nomination are those of Col. Wm. Preston, of Louisville, and the Hon. Beriah Magoffin, of Harrodsburg. Col. W. J. Heady has also signified his willingness to accept the nomination, if tendered to him.

These gentlemen are all men of high standing, and would do credit to the State in any capacity in which they might be called to act. Against either their public or private character, not the slightest blemish can be found. We would not, therefore, attempt at this early stage, a comparison between the qualifications of these gentlemen for the position to which they aspire. We desire that the voice of the Democracy be freely and fairly expressed, and we would not designately injure the standing of any one of them before the people. We desire, however, to express our individual preference for that gallant soldier and statesman, Col. Wm. Preston.

12. Resolved, That the people of this State cannot too highly estimate the importance to the Commonwealth of the great internal channels of commerce within its borders, and that the immediate completion of the enlargement of the canals is demanded by every consideration of political economy.

13. Resolved, That this Convention does not assent to the proposition that, inasmuch as the railroads of this State are owned by private corporations, the canals also should be owned by corporations; but that we are opposed to the sale of the canals, and believe they should ever be safely held as the property of the people, and for public good.

14. Resolved, That the building up of mammoth railroad corporations is dangerous to the welfare of the people at large, and all special legislation for the increase of power of such corporations should be guarded with a watchful eye.

15. Resolved, That having tendered terms of honorable union to the "Republican" Convention now in session in this city, and such terms having been evaded as a compromise, after a Joint Committee of Conference, by a vote of 14 to 2, has agreed upon a common platform of resolutions, we hereby re-affirm all the principles of the "American" party, adopted at Binghamton in 1855, and re-affirmed at Troy in 1857.

16. Resolved, That we invite the hearty co-operation of all who, concurring with us in sentiment, seek in good faith to reform the abuses long existing in the past, and of those who desire to make our Government, State and national, pure in principle, just in administration, and practical what it was meant by those who fought in the field and labored in the council to make it the freest and the best Government in the world.

17. Resolved, That we pledge our hearty and undivided support to the men nominated by this Convention as their standard-bearers for 1858, and that as members of the "American" party, we will do all in our power to elevate them to office upon the platform of principles therein set forth.

### RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Democratic State Convention Sept. 16,

1. Resolved, That we are content that the American people should judge the administration of James Buchanan by its acts. They will recognize what history will not fail to record, that by its domineering policy it has discredited the design of sectionalism at either extremity of the Union; has preserved the public peace, and has confirmed the faith of the people in the enduring union of the States, while by the triumphs of its diplomacy abroad it has vindicated our flag against the British claim of visitation or search, and extorted the long withheld concession of our equality upon the ocean.

2. Resolved, That the settlement of our Kansas question by the votes of the inhabitants of the Territory has removed that subject from Congress, and has left the future disposition of its internal affairs to its own people, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

3. Resolved, That while we look at this settlement as certain to eventuate in the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and shall with equal satisfaction the accession of Minnesota and the approaching admission of Oregon, we repel the offensive and dangerous assumption of a Senator from this State, that by the preponderance of the Northern States in Congress, a victory has been won over the South; that we repudiate any such appeal to sectional numbers against the rights of sister States; and that we rely upon the national and patriotic Democracy of the North, in conjunction with their brethren of the South, to maintain the rights and equality of all the States against any such usurpation of the Federal power.

4. Resolved, That we regard all legislation intended to obstruct the emigration of foreigners, or to deprive them of their rights when naturalized, as alike impolitic and unjust. That we regard the recent proffer of the "Republican" Convention to nullify the rights which naturalized citizens now enjoy, by lengthening the term of probation, when contrasted with their former professions of devotion to that class, as not less hypocritical and shameless than the avowals of the same party of a readiness to pass a registry law, such as they had before declared unconstitutional and inexpedient.

5. Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate enlargement of the Erie and lateral canals; that the true friends of those who seek by economy and a faithful administration of their finances, to reduce the burdens upon transportation, and devote the means of the canals to their enlargement, instead of wasting them in profitless juries, prosecuted under the charge of conspiracy; that consciousness that but for such wasteful administration the enlargement could not be completed, we look to the election of a Democratic Administration to perfect that work, and to complete the policy already initiated, which, by reducing the tolls, has largely increased the tonnage of the canals and invited new agencies for the developments of their traffic.

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